

Iron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE.
IRONTON, MISSOURI

NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

THE New Hampshire prohibitionists have nominated an Electoral ticket, besides Congressmen and a full State ticket, and will make an active canvass of the State.

The latest advices are that a great combination movement of the Mexican-American troops is taking place to catch Victorio, and, if possible, end his career.

The Massachusetts Greenback State Convention was held at Worcester, on the 22d, with 400 delegates present, one of whom was a woman. A full State ticket was placed in nomination, headed by Gen. Horace Binney Sargeant for Governor.

MEMPHIS had a grand celebration on the 22d, in token of its deliverance this year from the yellow fever. There was a procession three miles in length, representing nearly every branch of business and trade, and the streets and buildings were gayly decorated. Thousands of visitors were in attendance.

The International fleet now lying at Ragusa, which is to maneuver in Turkish waters, consists of twenty vessels, manned by 7,300 men, and carrying 130 heavy guns. The foreign Consuls in Dulcigno have been warned by the commanders of the fleet to remove their families to a place of safety. This is thought to be preliminary to the execution of the orders under which the men-of-war are acting.

GEORGE A. WEICHTER went from Chicago to Milwaukee to pay a visit to his divorced wife and children who resided in that city. He spent Sunday with them in an apparently friendly manner, but after bidding them good-by at night he drew a revolver and shot his divorced wife through the neck, after which he went into the yard and shot himself through the head, dying instantly. Mrs. Weichter will probably recover.

REGARDING the result of the Maine election, Senator Blaine on the 20th telegraphed Chairman Jewell of the National Republican Committee that the vote is so close between Davis and Plaisted that the official count will probably be necessary to determine which is elected. The official returns can not be counted, or even opened, until the meeting of the Legislature in January. The Democrats claim that Plaisted has a majority of 250 over Davis.

The coal mining troubles at Corning in Perry County, O., have reached such a pitch that the Governor, in response to the Sheriff of the county, ordered several companies of militia from Columbus to the scene of the difficulty. On the night of the 19th the striking miners charged upon the negroes who had taken their places. The commander of the militia ordered them to halt, which order it was unheeded. Several shots were fired by the mob, when the troops returned the fire, causing the rioters to retreat with the loss of several men wounded.

DR. T. P. TALBOT, editor of the *Greenback Standard* at Maryville, Nodaway County, Mo., was assassinated in cold blood on the night of the 18th, at his residence about seven miles south of the town. He was sitting down by a window, reading, when a bullet fired from a gun through the closed window struck him in the side, inflicting a mortal wound. He died on the following day. There is no clew to the perpetrator of the crime, nor no known motive that could have induced it, but it is believed that the assassin was some person who had a personal enmity against his victim.

The National Liberal League, at its recent session at Chicago, adopted a platform declaring, among other things, that there should be no legal, political or social disabilities on account of religious belief or of absence thereof; that all laws requiring religious tests in order to qualify any person to sit on a jury, testify, vote, hold office or do any public act should be repealed as a relic of barbarism; and that all laws regarding marriage, which is a civil contract, and divorce, births and burials should be placed on a purely secular and scientific basis and have their justification only in their use to society.

The Maine Greenback Convention, to nominate a ticket of Presidential Electors, met at Portland on the 21st, 465 delegates being present. A resolution was presented endorsing the action of the State Committee recommending a fusion with the Democrats and the nomination of a joint Electoral ticket, to be composed of four Weaver and three Hancock Electors. Considerable opposition was developed, but the resolution was finally adopted. F. M. Plaisted and Congressman Murch were the strongest advocates for fusion. After the adjournment of the Convention a number of anti-fusionists, headed by Solon Chase, met and organized, and nominated a full Greenback Electoral ticket.

An adjourned meeting was held at St. Louis, on the evening of the 21st, to hear the report of a committee previously appointed to examine into the legal questions involved in the projected settlement of the Indian country. Ex-Mayor Joseph Brown presided. Ex-Judge J. M. Krum read the report of the committee of lawyers. It was to the effect that at least that portion of the Indian Territory west of the ninety-eighth degree, embracing 14,000,000 acres, is open to pre-emption by actual settlers, as the Indians had only the right of occupancy, and that was given up in 1863. Another committee was appointed to further, by every lawful means, the opening and settlement of the territory.

The Missouri River Improvement Convention, held at Kansas City on the 21st, adopted resolutions urging upon Congress the duty of bestowing upon the Missouri River a consideration commensurate with the interests to be subserved by its improvement, and to this end a thorough survey of the river should at once be entered upon, with the view of determining the speediest and most economical plan of deepening its channel and protecting the property of citizens along its banks. It was further suggested that all political parties refuse to nominate for Congress men not known to be in sympathy with the improvements here suggested. A permanent organization was effected and a committee appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

WILLIAM MAYER was killed by the explosion of a cannon at Rockfield, Carroll County, Ind., on the night of the 16th, during a Democratic celebration.

NINE men were killed by the breaking of the cable while ascending in the cage at the Consolidated Imperial Mine at Virginia, Nev., on the night of the 16th.

GEN. WEAVER, Greenback candidate for President, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Gen. Plaisted concerning the result in Maine, which he considers a great victory for the Greenbackers and ridicules the idea that it is in any sense a boom for the Democratic party.

The proposed execution of the decrees against unauthorized religious fraternities has caused a crisis in the French Ministry. De Freycinet has resigned, and Jules Ferry has been charged by President Grevy with the formation of a new Cabinet.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has received a report that Deputy Collector Latham of Southwestern Virginia, with a posse of nine men, has been attacked while in the discharge of his duty by armed moonshiners, fired upon repeatedly and compelled to retreat.

VIRULENT rinderpest has appeared in Vichonia, the principal cattle district of Russia.

GEORGE MITCHELL, a colored wife-murderer, was hanged at Troy, O., on the 17th.

A DISASTROUS fire occurred at Green Bay, Wis., on the 16th. Sixty dwellings, thirty barns, and the Presbyterian Church were destroyed. Loss from \$150,000 to \$200,000, with but small insurance.

A RAGUSA dispatch says the naval demonstration has been postponed until the Christians can leave Dulcigno, as a massacre is feared. Vessels will be unable to keep the station soon, as autumn storms will begin in a fortnight. Admiral Seymour, in a dispatch to Riza Paasha, informs him that he will be held responsible for the lives of the Christians in his jurisdiction.

At Milltown, Adair County, Ky., during a bar-room fight, John Hancock was shot through the lungs, and will likely die; Simon Hancock was shot in the breast, very dangerously. Three other participants in the fight were shot, but not badly hurt. The row was a revival of an old feud.

At Jonesville, Hillsdale County, Mich., on the afternoon of Sunday, the 19th, Henry Lindley, a hired man in the employ of Farmer Tiffany, shot the latter's daughter Alice, aged 18, killing her instantly, and then blew out his brains. The only cause to which the crime can be attributed is unrequited love.

A SNEAK-THIEF stole \$7,700 in currency from the desk of the Paying Teller of the Bank of Montreal, on the 20th, while that official's attention was temporarily diverted to another locality.

The statement that an insurrection had broken out in Herat and that the Governor of the city had been murdered, is unfounded.

KING and Curtis's elevator at Kellogg, Iowa, was burned on the night of the 15th, together with its contents of 10,000 bushels of wheat and 4,000 bushels of corn. The building was insured for \$4,000 and the grain for \$1,000.

At Moosic, Luzerne County, Pa., the entire family of J. B. Caryl, Superintendent of the Hillsdale Coal Company, were poisoned the other Sunday by eating pancakes for breakfast in which arsenic had been mixed. It is said the servant girl borrowed some cake at a neighbor's house to put in the meals, and unwittingly used a saucepan which contained arsenic mixed with meal used for poisoning rats. Mrs. Caryl and her sister, Mrs. Woodward, died within a few hours in great agony. Jimmie Powell, the servant, was not expected to live. Three others were violently ill, but it was believed would recover.

A DISEASE resembling in a mild form the epizooty of 1872 has attacked the horses in Boston, nearly all of which are affected. They are not generally rendered incapable of work.

GALESBURG, Ill., has recently been enjoying a social sensation of unusual magnitude, being nothing less than the elopement and marriage of Miss Nellie Chase, a young lady hitherto moving in the best circles of society, with a negro named Sam Monroe, formerly employed as coachman by her brother-in-law, the Rev. G. H. Higgins, pastor of the Prairie Street Episcopal Church, with whose family Miss Chase resided. The elopement was planned and carried out in the orthodox method so often described in novels, the young lady making her exit through a window at night and joining her dusky lover, who took her to the residence of a friend of his residing some miles out of the city, where they were legally married by a Justice of the Peace named Mills. The following morning the young lady's friends discovered her flight, and were not long in ascertaining the facts in the case. A warrant was issued for Monroe, charging him with stealing the sachel which Miss Chase handed out at the window. An officer arrested him at Mills's house and bore him from his apparently happy bride to the Knox County Jail, but after examination he was released upon bail. The bride was taken charge of by her mortified friends and placed under surveillance. A few mornings afterward the lady was escorted to the train by her sister, brother-in-law and three brothers, with the intention of taking her away. Before the train started Monroe appeared at the depot and mounted the platform of the car with the intention of entering, when Horace Chase, one of the girl's brothers, pulled a revolver and fired several shots at him, none of which took effect upon their intended victim, but one of which unfortunately hit a bystander, Mr. George Crocker, inflicting a slight wound.

At Chicago, on the 18th, Maud S. eclipsed all her previous performances, making a record of 2:10 3/4. The time by quarters was—first quarter, :34; second, :30 3/4; third, :31 3/4; fourth, :34 3/4. Her fastest quarter-mile was at the rate of 2:03.

PARNELL addressed a great meeting of Irish tenant farmers at Ennis, the other Sunday, and set forth the line of policy he wished to see carried out in order to secure an early settlement of the land question. The main features of the programme are unanimity of action among Irish members, independent of all English political parties, the refusal to pay more than tenant considers fair rent, and social excommunication of any person taking a farm from which another has been evicted for non-payment of rent.

NANCY HEYWOOD, a maiden lady living with her brother in the town of Rockland, Manitowoc County, Wis., was murdered on the night of the 19th. Her brother went away, leaving his sister with a servant girl and her sister. Returning he found blood on the floor and traced it to the body of his sister, which was found under a wooden pile with the throat cut and covered with blood and boards. The girls have both been arrested, but claim to know nothing about the murder.

At Dayton, O., on the 20th, George W. Ware, a railway postal clerk, shot and killed Lee Brumbaugh, an attorney residing at Miamisburg, whom he suspected of undue familiarity with his wife. The shooting occurred at Ware's house, where he discovered Brumbaugh in company with his wife upon his return home at an unexpected hour. The murdered man leaves a wife and two children. Ware surrendered himself to an officer and was locked up in jail.

S. M. WAITE, the defaulting President of the Brattleboro (Vt.) Bank, has been arrested in Omaha and will be taken East for trial.

PERRY H. SMITH, JR., has received the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third Illinois District (Chicago).

The Cabinet Workers' Union Furniture Factory at Tell City, Ind., together with a number of dwellings of employees, was burned on the night of the 19th. Loss about \$200,000.

A Forger Ran Down.

Silas M. Waite, defaulting President of the First National Bank of Brattleboro, Vt., was arrested here to-day by W. H. H. Llewellyn and W. H. Shields, special agents of the Department of Justice. Waite absconded about the 10th of June last, and it was for some time supposed that he had succeeded in getting out of the country, and was a fugitive in Europe. He had, it is claimed, uttered forged paper amounting to upward of \$500,000, the result being a flood of suits against the directors, brought by stockholders, and ruin to many poor people. It was believed by many and by the directors that he had taken a large sum of money with him, how much could only be determined by searching investigation. The forged paper included the Connecticut River Railroad Company for about \$50,000; Frederick Billings, \$20,000; Trevor W. Clark, \$30,000; Lynn & Henry, of Chicago, \$20,000; Tanton locomotive works, about \$12,000; C. J. Amidon, Hinsdale, \$15,000; Vermilye & Co., New York, some \$75,000, and others.

How much of the paper was used by Waite as collateral upon which he may have raised large amounts for individual use the directors were unable to say, but Springfield and Boston banks were victimized in this way. On June 17 the directors of the bank offered a reward of \$5,000 for the capture of the fugitive, and in addition to the incentive thus offered, the offense having been against the United States as well as others, Attorney-General Devens took active measures for the detection of the absconding banker, and has left no stone unturned to effect his capture. It became known that he was still in the United States. He fled by way of Duluth to the Winnipeg country, and at one time the officers were only thirteen miles behind him, and knew they were on his track. He traveled under several aliases, one of which was Knight, another Estelle, the latter being his wife's maiden name. From Winnipeg he went to Wyoming, and, it is said, was engaged in locating a large cattle ranch there, which he had already begun to stock with fine cattle. A few weeks ago officers were hot on his trail at Bismarck, and followed him up until Sunday last, when he was definitely located in this city, where he was stopping at the house of a well-known citizen, whose wife and his own are sisters. Mr. Shields had been for several days stopping at the Canfield House, and his character and business here were unknown to all. A day's delay was made to get the papers all in shape, and this morning the officers, after waiting until ten o'clock, when his brother-in-law, Mr. Truman Buck, and family had gone to the fair, proceeded to the residence of the latter to arrest their man. They took with them Charles Sweezy, and posted him at the alley at the rear, while they went in the front way. Waite saw the officers coming and ran out the back way and down cellar, but, seeing that he was discovered by Sweezy, who jumped over the fence after him, he ran out again and around to the front door, where he brought up in the arms of the officers. He made no further resistance, and was at once taken to the County Jail. He entreated the officers to allow him to commit suicide, but they were inexorable, and took from him anything that could be used to take his life, a knife and button-hook being all he had on his person. The officers once telegraphed the news of their capture East, with information that a large sum of money in bonds and stocks was also recovered, or would be, and asking what disposal should be made of them. It is said that \$20,000, telegraphed him within the past few days, are now lying in one of the banks in this city.

Shields left this evening with Waite for the East, via the Chicago & Rock Island Road. This officer has been on long chase after the prisoner, and has done good work. Waite acknowledges his guilt, and says he will plead guilty to everything. In his flight he went to Toronto, June 16; had his hair cut there, thence to Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Duluth, Brainerd, Fargo, Yankton, Omaha, thence to La Crosse, Glendon, the Winnipeg country, and back to Omaha, and then back and forth among Western cattle ranches. The cattle ranch which he now virtually owns is located on the Nebraska River, in northern Nebraska, and is coming in the name of another man and his own son, young Waite. (Omaha Sept. 21) Special to Chicago Times.

REGULARITY and constancy in the pursuit of exercise are important, says The London Lancet, if perfect health is expected to result from its employment. It is far better for men to lead altogether a sedentary life than to be irregularly active. This caution is the more needed since the transition from sedentary habits to arduous and exhausting physical labor is of frequent occurrence. Agents to sedentary pursuits is generally accompanied by a marked disturbance of health, since organs roused to full activity by the stimulus exercise gives to them are liable to be functionally deranged when that stimulus is withdrawn. This, perhaps, would not be so frequently observed, if instead of replacing immediately, as is frequently the case, into idle habits as far as exercise is concerned, an attempt was made to engage regularly, for however short a time, in some pursuit which would insure brisk muscular movement, so that the health acquired by exercise during the vacation should not be lost; and, moreover, that the body when the next holiday period comes round should be found in fair condition to undertake the increased physical strain thrown upon it.

At Barnes, Surrey, England, is a church, on the south side of which, enclosed by wooden rails are a few rose trees. They are cultivated in pursuance of the will of Mr. Edward Rose, who died in 1635, and bequeathed £20 to the Parish of Barnes for the purchase of an acre of land, the income of which was applied to the cultivation of a succession of rose trees, the surplus funds to be given to the poor. Roses are much used for funeral decorations in England, where it is supposed that the Romans introduced the custom.

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GENERAL.

NATCHEZ has three colored women over 100 years old.

MAGNOLIA, N. C., is a fragrant place. A resident there has 284,000 tuberoses in bloom.

The eastern part of Central Africa is to be explored and Italian interests maintained there.

It is estimated that one of the fallen stalagmites in the Luray Cave of Virginia was forty centuries in forming.

GEORGE TUCKER, an inmate of Auburn (N. Y.) Prison, has just inherited \$12,000. His sentence will expire in 1885.

The Chang family are the Smiths of China, and fill almost half the space in the Celestial city directories.

THREE men were about to cut a watermelon in a saloon at Athens, Ga., when it exploded with a loud noise, sending fragments flying all over the room. One man had an eye destroyed by the explosion.

WITHIN a circle drawn with a radius of sixteen miles, with the public buildings of Philadelphia as a center, there are over a million inhabitants. A similar treatment of New York would show a population of two millions.

A MAN condemned to four years' imprisonment at Cusano, Italy, starved himself to death. From the day of his sentence he refused to take food, and, no compulsion being resorted to, he died at the end of thirty days.

A NEWPORT woman at a prayer meeting turned to her husband and whispered: "Father is very sick and we must go home." Though they had left him well, it was only by the most active exertions that he was kept from dying of cholera morbus.

In cutting down a large willow tree in the old town cemetery at Newburgh, N. Y., a few days ago, a marble footstone was found imbedded in the trunk two feet from the surface of the ground. The tree in growing had picked up the footstone and drawn it from the earth.

MARIE MASCAL took a walk in New Orleans with a rival of the man whom she was soon to marry, in order to tell him that he must cease his attentions. Her affianced husband saw them together, and, refusing to hear his explanation, peremptorily broke his engagement. She therefore desired to die, and tried to throw herself before a locomotive, but she slipped on some wet grass, and only lost a leg. Her lover is now convinced of her loyalty, and will marry her.

A BLIND beggar was in the habit of frequenting the Pont des Sts. Peres, France, where he used to station himself with a clarinet and a very intelligent poodle. Contributions poured freely into the little wooden bowl which the dog held in his mouth. One day the blind man, who had reached an advanced age, was not to be seen. He had fallen ill. His companion, however, continued to frequent the accustomed spot, and the passers by, to whom he was familiar, understood that his master was unwell and, touched by his fidelity, dropped their pennies into his bowl in increased numbers. The beggar went the way of all flesh, an event which the wily poodle carefully kept to himself until he also became an absentee from the Pont des Sts. Peres. The poor animal was found lying dead in a cellar near his former master's abode, a sum of 20,000 francs in bonds of the Orleans Railway being discovered under the litter on which he was stretched.

The Treasury Violin.

HERE is a story told by a Berlin correspondent of Ole Bull, which will be read now with interest: Gaspar da Salo, the only violin-maker who can be called the equal of Joseph Gaudieris, lived and worked at the commencement of the sixteenth century. He had made a violin with so much care, and was himself so satisfied with his work, that he desired Benvenuto Cellini to carve the neck. The head of the instrument is formed by a lovely cherub's face, which is supported by a smaller head and bust of a maiden, the features being of exquisite workmanship. The rest of the neck is most beautifully cut and gilded, and the colors are clear and bright, though they are now over three hundred years old, as the instrument was made in 1532. The wood from which Gaspar da Salo chose his material grew on the mountains between Brescia and Verona, where it was so finely developed by the even temperature prevailing there, that the veins of the wood are exactly an even distance apart. The mountains near Brescia are entirely denuded of trees. It is impossible to find such trees elsewhere, and the instruments of this master are unique in this respect, and can not be imitated. Cardinal Aldebrandini bought Gaspar da Salo's and Benvenuto Cellini's violin for three thousand ducats, and presented it to the Treasury of Innsbruck, from which it got its name of the "Treasury Violin," which it has since retained. When Innsbruck was invaded by the French in 1809, it came into the possession of a soldier, who gave it over to Rhazek for the insignificant sum of four hundred gulden. In 1839 Ole Bull visited Rhazek, saw the violin, and bid all he possessed for the instrument, offering as well the proceeds of the concerts he was then giving in Vienna. "Give me the fourth of Vienna, and then we will see," was Rhazek's reply. But he promised the artist if he ever parted with it he should have the preference. Two years later, in Leipzig, Liszt and Mendelssohn were dining with Ole Bull, and, while they sat at a table, the servant brought an envelope bearing a great seal, which the host put one side. "Open your letter," cried Liszt, "it has a large seal, and may be important." It proved to be from the son of Rhazek's death, and that "a clause of his will directed that the Treasury violin should be sent to Ole Bull." The delighted artist told the good news to his friends. "What a wonderful violin it must be to cost so much money," said Mendelssohn. "We must play the Kreutzer Sonata together the first time you use it in public." When the instrument came it was found that there was no bar in it, and it had, therefore, never been played upon. As soon as possible it was put in order, and, as Mendelssohn had suggested, it was consecrated to art by the playing of Beethoven's sonata.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

It has at last been discovered how to make malleable nickel on a large scale for commercial purposes.

An extensive coal-bod, capable of yielding 3,000,000 pounds daily, is now being worked near Kiasage, Japan.

It is estimated that \$75,000,000 worth of oysters will be sold in the United States during the next eight months.

The yield of this year's Cuban sugar crop has been about 545,400 tons, against 680,000 tons last year, showing a decrease of about 20 per cent.

IRON is fast becoming one of the important products of the South. Georgia now produces 100,000 tons of pig-iron per annum, and it is asserted that the ores of Tennessee and Alabama can be worked at a greater profit than the British ores of Cleveland. The development of the iron industry in Virginia has received a great impetus during the past year, and in various portions of the South the hidden wealth in iron is undoubtedly enormous.

A WATCHMAKER of Copenhagen has obtained the necessity of winding up the regulator from which the electric clocks of that city take their time. By suitable mechanism he cuts off from time to time the stream of electricity which comes from the battery, and brings an electro-magnet to bear upon the relaxed main-spring in such a way as to renew its tension instantaneously, and this apparently "perpetual motion" sort of action continues so long as the batteries connected with the works of the regulator are supplied with acid.

PANDERMITE, a new boracic mineral, is described by C. G. Warnford Lock in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*. He says that, through its geographical position, abundance, cheapness of working, and easy manipulation, it is certainly destined in a great measure to rule the markets of Europe. The new field lies on the Tschinar, a small stream feeding the Rhyndacus River, whose outlet is in the Sea of Marmora, near the port of Panderna, on the Asiatic shore. It occupies an area of twenty square miles, and the stratum has been found to be forty-five feet deep. As will be observed, the name of the mineral is derived from that of the port.

A NEW signal for communication between the conductor and engineer, to take the place of the bell-rope, is being tested on the Pennsylvania Road. It is connected with the automatic air-brakes. A light cord runs along the side of each car, a slight pull on which operates an air whistle on the engine, while a slight escape of air in the car attachment assures the conductor that his signal has been heard, thus avoiding the necessity of the engineer responding with the steam whistle. It also saves the trouble of connecting the bell-rope in shifting cars, the connection with one car to another being made through the hose couplings of the air-brakes.

Queen Bess at Seventeen.

WHEN Elizabeth was 17 she was mistress of a liberal establishment, and her education was well-nigh finished. From her "Household Book" we are let into the secret of her expenditure. Her income was equal to some \$30,000 of our money, and permitted her to live in a state becoming her rank. Like many persons whose intellectual powers are well developed, the Princess was a gourmet, and a large portion of her handsome allowance was spent on good living. Wheat could be bought in those days at 20s. a quarter, yet the bakehouse of her Royal Highness cost her over £200, or £1,200 of our money. The expense of her kitchen came to nearly £500; poultry cost her £300; wax and candles are entered at £350; coal and wood came to £200; her "saucy" (a comprehensive item including vegetables), stands at £20; beer and wine cost her over £300; the wages and salaries of her retainers are charged at over £400. She was waited on by 13 gentlemen of the body, to each of whom was presented a coat which cost 40s.; when we remember that money in those days is represented by six times the amount at the present time, we shall find that Elizabeth spent upon her household expenditure no less than some seven thousand a year. Some of the items entered in her household book strikes as very small compared with the sum she spent upon poultry and wax light. Her charities of the year are put down at £7 15s. 8d., nearly a third of what she spent upon "saucy." The "court miller" of the period must have found hollyhock of Highness one of the shabbiest of her customers, for the Princess was indifferent to the charms of dress, and wreathe that "the maidenly apparel which she used in her brother's time made to noblemen's wives and daughters seemed to be dressed and painted like peacocks." Husband, who are called upon to settle the "little bills" the great milliners of to-day, would cry to be too happy to find such a modest item in their wives' accounts as the following: "To making a pair of upper boots for her Grace, 12d.; lining, 15d.; silk, 1s." even multiply this expenditure six, and it can scarcely be considered alarming for a Princess of the pod. Elizabeth could, however, occasionally launch forth, for we see that sometimes she paid 30s. a yard for black velvet, or £9 of our present money.—Temper.

The Drum Major.

His feet rose and fell with the regularity of quartz crushers; his back was as towering and as fluffy as a tail in spring time. His gaunt left hand was glued to his hip, a his gaunt right hand to his staff, leaning right and left for dear life. Then he reached the second line of review and prepared to salute. First he raised his staff shoulder high and wobbled four times like the walking beam of an engine. Then he reversed it and glided gliderlike to the right and two glides to the left, twirled the knob seven times, hung the staff twenty feet in the air and made a motion as if he were going to turn a triple somersault before he came down again. Instead of this, however, he caught it deftly, tucked it up his right arm, shot out his left horizontally, crooked his elbow and laid the tip of his hand on his brow. And he all this with such skill, rapidity and side that the small boy cried: "O, look him, Jimmy! My eye! don't look like a billed lobster nor noth!"—Chicago Tribune.